A.—Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Chief Minister).—

Taluks	*Construction of houses.*	*Land acquisition.*	*Accidental fire.*	*Bhajana mandir.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Periyapatna	55,277	3,553	...	...
Hunsur	90,993	11,785	...	...
K. R. Nagar	89,290	13,087	760	1,300

[The figures relate to the years 1943-44 to 1953-54. (*i.e.*, up to 31st December 1953.)]

Handloom in Hassan District.

Q.—1001. Sri K. PANCHAKSHARAIAH (Arsikere).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the number of handlooms in Hassan District;

(*b*) the facilities granted to them by the Government?

A.—Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home and Industries).—

(*a*) 2,254.

(*b*) The Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society has organised nine Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies in the Hassan District, for supply of yarn, partly on credit basis, to weaver members. The Provincial Society has also started two Production Centres in the District. The Society also takes over finished products for sale through emporia started for the purpose. Dyed yarn in required counts and shades is supplied by Government Dye-House. Technical assistance is rendered by the Industries and Commerce Department. Weavers also enjoy general concessions, such as, exemption of handloom goods from octroi duty and ground-rent at shandies, reduced sales tax and reservation of certain varieties of cloth for the handloom industry. Loans for share and working capital and grants for rebate on sales of handloom goods, opening of sales emporia and various other schemes for helping the handloom industry have also been sanctioned by the Government of India from the Mill Cess Fund and some of the schemes have already been implemented.

BUDGET FOR 1954-55—DEMANDS FOR GRANT.

CHAIR'S RULING ON PROCEDURE WITH RESPECT TO DEBATE ON DEMANDS.

Mr. SPEAKER.—During the last Budget session as well as yesterday, Sri J. Mohamed Imam raised the important question of how the time allotted for the voting of demands should be utilised. He suggested that following the convention in the House of Commons in England, the Opposition should be given an opportunity to select the subjects for each allotted day for debate. He suggested that the present practice of tabling or taking up cut motions should be dispensed with.

It is necessary to refer to the process by which this convention has developed in England. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the essential characteristic of the British Parliamentary system has been the existence of two major parties. Even where, at certain times, more than two major parties exist, the natural force of circumstances tends gradually to reduce this number to two. The Opposition Party has thereby acquired a special significance and is in fact called His Majesty's Opposition. It is therefore, to use the words of May, that consideration of demands has lost its literal meaning and acquired a symbolic meaning and the Opposition has been given the right to select subjects for debate and for criticising administrative policy.

So far as we are concerned, there are two considerations that should prevail. One is that we have a set of rules of